

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 35. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH,
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage nevver case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

A High Price in Cash

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

A WOMAN,

UNDER thirty years old who can be well recommended as a cook, washer or either—also for a

Likely Girl,

of from 14 to 20. Enquire of the Printer.

July 14, 1812. 29-tf

TAKEN UP by David Oliver, Jessamine county, a BAY MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, eight years old, a few small saddle spots, a lump on her right arm up near her body, shot before, appraised to \$30. Post-ed the 13th May, 1812.

Peter Higbee.

P. S. The above mare has been the property of Mr. Crawford, merchant, Frankfort.

FOR SALE,

BETWEEN 35 and 40 acres of woodland, about four or five miles from Lexington, at the crossing of the iron works road by Henry's mill road, lying on the South side of the iron works road, and on the west of Henry's mill road. It is admirably calculated for a tavern or tradesman. One third the price will be expected in hand, the remainder in 3 and 6 months.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 10, 1812. 33-3t

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.

Lexington, July 13th 1812. 20-tf

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1y

LEXINGTON, KY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the lot and buildings where he now lives, on Main-street, near the burying-ground—the lot is upwards of 66 feet in front, and near half way to water street. There is a new brick-building, thirty-two feet deep, by twenty two feet, 2 stories high, with several other very useful and convenient buildings, front and back. This property will be sold much below its value, for one half if the purchase money in hand, the other half in 6, 9 or 12 Months. Also, for sale at the same place, rollers and spindles, and sundry other articles suitable for cotton manufac-tories, and a slide lathe for turning and fluting rollers, &c. A machine for cutting large screws, &c. A variety of dies & laps, &c. and several pair of large vices. Also, a small sized screw, suitable for a light press, & several other articles too tedious to mention. The above property if not sold previous to the third Saturday in August next, will on that day be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder.

THOS. STUDMAN.

N. B. A four wheel'd carriage for sale at the same place.

It is hoped that those indebted to the subscriber, will when they see the above advertisement, call and pay their respective accounts.

T. S.

Lexington, July 21, 1812. 50

Mr. Montgomery Bell.

SIR,

TAKE notice, that we, or one of us, shall attend at Nicholasville, in Jessamine county, at the house of John Downing, to take the depositions of Jacob Sadowsky & others on Monday the 21st day of September, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery now depending in our Fayette circuit court, wherein the executors of John Kay, dec. are plaintiffs, and you are defendant, &c.

Robert Kay and

Merryman B. Cud, Executors.

August 11th, 1812. 34-3t

FRESH GOODS.

Samuel & George Trotter

Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short sight.

31-tf Lexington, 24th July, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise Large Glasses for picture frames Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarel

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE.

FOR SALE,

A WAGON and four horses with the gears. The horses are well broke to the wagon or plough : I will take a small part in cash, and the balance in Beef cattle on foot ; and corn payable this fall. I will sell the above property at valuation : for further information, inquire of the printer.

July 18, 1812. 30-tf

Information Wanted.

OF the heirs of Henry Fulwider, who are supposed to reside in the western country. JACOB FULWIDER, of Maryland, deceased, devised an estate to the said heirs—particulars will be made known to them on application by letter or otherwise, to Jacob Koontz, living twelve miles from Fredericktown, and about four miles from Middletown, in Frederick county. It is desired that the said heirs make themselves known as speedily as possible.

33-3t August 10th, 1812.

FOR SALE—One hundred and twenty acres of LAND, between two and three miles from town, near the Georgetown road—all under fence, two hundred pannels post and rail fence, 80 acres wood land, 20 acres in clover, the balance in timothy and garden; two never failing springs : lays well, in a good neighborhood.

A well improved FARM, two miles North East of Lexington containing two hundred acres seventy cleared, a comfortable Brick dwelling and convenient out houses, a large double barn, and good springs.

Fifteen acres, being three OUT LOTS, on Main cross street ; situation high, commanding a full view of the town and vicinity.

Five acres on high street ; situation desirable to any gentleman wishing to build, for the residence of a family ; a well of good water and pump, well known as Patterson's peach orchard.

A new brick house on Mill Street, occupied by Mr. Dumisnil.

A brick house on Main Street, opposite Mr. Stout's, 49 feet on Main and Mill street.

This property is offered for sale on reasonable terms, the payments will be made to suit purchasers.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on Boone's creek, Fayette county, near Cleaveland's landing, on Monday last, (2d August) a likely negro man, named CHARLES, yellow complexion—five feet eight inches high, and heavy made, walks irregular with his toes outward—twenty-two years of age ; he has lost two or three of his upper corner teeth—his clothing hemp linen trowsers, and shirts—he had an iron collar on when he went away, J. R. marked on it. It is probable he will make for little north Elk horn. The above reward will be given for his delivery if taken out of the state—if within the state, ten dollars—and if taken in the county, five dollars, and reasonable charges paid.

Jeremiah Rogers.

August 5, 1812. 33-tf

State of Kentucky.

Jessamine County & Circuit Court, July Term, 1812.

JAMES M'KINNEY, complainant, On Bill against ERY M'KINNEY, defendant, for divorce.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and the defendant not having answered the complainant's bill according to law, and it appearing to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the said complainant it is ordered, that unless she doth appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file her answer or demurrer to the complainant's said bill, that the same shall be taken as confessed against her : and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth, agreeable to law.

A copy—Attest

LESLIE COMBS, n. c. j. c. c.

33-8w

John Metcalf.

Woodford County, April 3, 1812.

TAKEN up by Mary Parker, near the mouth of Clear creek, a Grey Mare, 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, had old shoes all round, dock'd, and branded on the near shoulder thus [S] appraised to \$20. Certified under my hand this 13th day of August, 1812.

34-3t John Metcalf.

R. M. Thomas.

34-tf

TAKEN UP by James Eubank living in Clark County, 4 1-2 miles below Winchester, on the road leading to Lexington (Todd's road), ONE BLOOD BAY FILLY; 2 years old this spring, near or about 13 hands high, no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised to \$10. March 14th, 1812. 33-3t.

(A copy.) Teste,

David Bullock, c. c. c.

DESERTION !

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from the barracks near Lexington, on the 19th of June past, a soldier in the U. S. Army, by the name of

HENRY COX.

He is about sixteen or seventeen years old, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, about five feet six or seven inches high, and of strong proportion, dark complexion, black eyes and black hair, his eyes are large and meet in a line; his lips are thick, and I think there is a little peculiarity of speech similar to lisping. There are circumstances to suspect that he has gone to Virginia—either to the county where he was born, or to Green Briar, in which it is said he has relations, or he may probably have engaged in some remote county in this state in making salt-petre, as he has been once so employed and made it a lucrative business. Any person who apprehends him and keeps him safe for delivery either in some public jail, or shall actually deliver him either to myself or some officer of the U. S. army, will be entitled to receive ten dollars, and all moderate contingent charges shall be paid.

ALSO—on the 11th day of August, inst. a certain

THOMAS FIELDING,
A soldier of the U. S. army attached to my company, obtained a furlough to go a few miles from the barracks, to which he has not returned, and being a man of bad character, I am induced to suspect has also deserted. He was born in Virginia, and is 35 years old. He is about five feet 11 inches high, straight made, and of rather a thin habit of body, and pale visage; he has a light complexion, blue eyes, black hair, and thick shaggy eye-brows. He wore from the barracks an old fur hat, a dark grey cloth coat without skirts, his pantaloons and other clothing not particularly recollect. The apprehender and seuer of said Fielding, will also receive ten dollars reward, and all moderate contingencies shall be paid.

JAMES MEED, Capt. U. S. Infantry.

LEXINGTON, K. August 13, 1812. 34-3t

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 29th day of August next inclusive.

IN KENTUCKY.

28. From Washington by Flemingsburg, Upper Blue Licks, and slate C. Iron Works to Mount Sterling once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 2 p m and arrive at Mount Sterling on Friday by 6 p m. Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Washington on Sunday by 6 a m and arrive at Washington on Sunday by 6 p m.

29. From Grayson to Butler c h once a week.

Leave Grayson every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Butler c h by 6 p m. Leave Butler c h every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Grasson by 6 p m.

30. From Russelville to Isbelville once a week.

Leave Russelville every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Isbelville by 11 a m. Leave Isbelville every Tuesday at 1 p m and arrive at Russelville by 7 p m.

31. From Nicholasville by the mouth of Hickman and Bell's Mill to Danville once a week. Leave Danville every Friday at 4 p m and arrive at Nicholasville on Saturday by noon. Leave Nicholasville every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Danville by 2 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master-general may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar ; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail loose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident ; in which case the amount of pay for the trip will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year.—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. When the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.
(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi territory, founded on warrants of survey granted by the British or Spanish governments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person claiming lands in the Mississippi territory by virtue of a British or Spanish warrant or order of survey, granted prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, who were on that day actually resident in the territory, and whose claims have been regularly filed with the proper register of the land office East and West of Pearl river, according to law, and reported to Congress agreeably to the fourth section of the act entitled, "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U. States, and for other purposes," passed on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, be, and they are hereby confirmed in their rights to land so claimed. And the register and receiver of public monies for the district within which the lands may lie, are authorised and required to make out to such claimant, or claimants, entitled thereto by the provisions of this act, a certificate of confirmation, for each of which certificates the register and receiver shall each receive one dollar, directed to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that such certificates have been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then and in that case patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the U. S. Provided, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall not appear by the report made to congress as aforesaid, or by the records of the boards of commissioners for the said territory to have been a resident of said territory on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; nor shall any person be entitled to the benefit thereof who has received a donation grant from the U. States: Provided also, that not more than six hundred and forty acres shall by virtue of this act be granted to any one claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the decisions of the courts of justice in the said territory, heretofore made respecting the claims, or any part thereof, embraced by the preceding section, or to prevent a judicial decision between the holder of a British patent, legally and fully executed and recorded with the register of the land office East or West of Pearl river, and the persons whose claims are confirmed by the preceding section where such claims interfere.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, Presi-
dent of the Senate pro-tempore.

June 30, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Conferring certain powers on the levy court for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Commissioners or levy court for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, be, and hereby are empowered to erect and maintain a penitentiary, to be erected in such place as the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council of the city of Washington shall designate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Commissioners or levy court for the said county be vested with full power to lay out, straighten and repair public roads within the said county, except within the corporate limits of the city of Washington and Georgetown, under the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Board or levy court be empowered to lay out and mark roads through any such part of the said county: Provided, They shall not exceed one hundred feet in width, and shall not pass through any building, garden or yard, without the consent of the owner; and a reasonable compensation, if required by the owner, shall be made for the land thus marked and laid out, which shall be fixed in the following manner: On laying out and marking any road, six weeks notice thereof shall be given in some public print, published in the county. In case any owner of land, through which the said road passes, shall require compensation therefor, he shall, within two weeks thereafter apply to the levy court, who may agree with him for the purchase thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner shall be a female covert, under age, or non compos, or out of the county, on application to any justice of the county, to be made within two weeks after the expiration of the aforesaid two weeks, the said justice shall issue his warrant, under his hand, to the marshal of the district of Columbia, commissioning him to summon twelve freeholders, inhabitants of the county no, related to the said owner, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued at a day to be expressed in the warrant, of which ten days notice shall be given by the marshal to the levy court, and to the owner of the said land, or left at his, or her place of abode, or given to his or her guardian, if an infant, or if out of the county, by publishing notice thereof for six weeks in some public print of the county; and the marshal, on receiving the said warrant, shall summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juror, who shall swear or affirm, as the case may be, that he will justly, faithfully and impartially value the land, and all damages the owner thereof will sustain by the road passing through same, having regard to all circumstances of convenience, benefit or disadvantage, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the marshal and seven or more of the said jury, and shall be conclusive; and the same shall be returned to the clerk of the county, to be by him recorded at the expense of the levy court; and the valuation expressed in such inquisition shall be paid by the said levy court to the owner of the land, or his legal representative, before the levy court proceed to open the said road: in case no such application shall be made within the aforesaid periods, the land thus appropriated shall be adjudged to be conclusively condemned, and no compensation be thereafter required.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the board of commissioners or levy court, as soon as they shall have laid out, marked and opened a road, and complied with the foregoing provisions, shall return the courses, bounds and plat

thereof to the clerk of the county to be by him recorded at the expense of the said court; and the said road, so laid out and returned, as aforesaid, shall be thereafter taken, held and adjudged a public road and common highway. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where stone, gravel or other materials shall be necessary for making or repairing a road, the levy court may agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, or with the owner of the land on which the same may be, for the purchase of the said land; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner should be a female covert, under age, or non compos, or out of the county, on application to a justice of the county, may proceed, in all respects, in the same manner for condemning the said materials for the use of said road, as in like cases where lands are directed to be taken and condemned as aforesaid, for making the said road; and the said parties respectively shall have the same benefit and advantage of the said proceedings as they have under and in virtue of the said provision for condemning land herein before mentioned.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a road shall be carried through any fields of ground in actual cultivation, such fields shall not be laid open, or used as a public road, until after the usual time of taking off crops then growing thereon.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall alter or change, or in any manner obstruct or encroach on a public road, or cut, destroy, deface or remove any milestones, set up on said road, or put or place any rubbish, dirt, logs, or make any pit or hole therein, such person may be indicted in the circuit court for the district of Columbia, and being convicted thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, according to the nature of the offence.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the board of Commissioners or levy court may, for the aforesaid and all other general county purposes, annually lay a tax on all the real and personal property in the said county, except within the limits of the city of Washington, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, not exceeding twenty-five cents in the hundred dollars value of the said property; for the collection, safe-keeping, & disbursement of which, they are hereby empowered to appoint the necessary officers, and to use all the means now in force and necessary for the assessment and collection of taxes in the said county; and to ensure a due and regular accountability for the same, and all existing laws, so far as they vest in the said levy court a power to lay taxes shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the board of Commissioners or levy court shall be, and are hereby released from any obligation to provide for the support of the poor of any other part of the county of Washington, other than that part without the limits of the city of Washington, to provide for whom they are hereby authorised to lay and collect a special tax, to be imposed on said part of the county.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the board of Commissioners or levy court of the county of Washington, shall be hereafter composed of seven members, to be designated immediately after the passing of this act, by the President of the U. States, from among the existing magistrates of the county, and annually afterwards on the first Monday in May, that is to say; there shall be two members designated from among the magistrates residing in that part of the county lying eastward of Rock creek, and without the limits of the city of Washington; two from among the magistrates residing in that part of the county lying westward of Rock creek, and without the limits of Georgetown; and three from among the magistrates residing within the limits of Georgetown. A majority of the members so designated shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the general county expenses and charges, other than for the expenses of roads and of bridges out of the limits of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, shall be borne and defrayed by the said city of Washington, and the other parts of the county equally, that is to say; one moiety of said expences and charges shall be borne by the city, and paid over to whomsoever the board of Commissioners or levy court may appoint as treasurer of the court; and the other moiety, by the other parts of the county; which said general expences shall be ascertained annually by the board of Commissioners or levy court, and the corporation of the said city. And in case of any difference of opinion as to what are or may be properly called general expences, and applicable to the whole county, agreeably to the provisions of this and other acts relating to the subject, it shall be the duty of the circuit court for the said county, upon joint application, or upon the application of either party, and due notice to the other party, to enquire, determine and settle in a summary way, the matter in difference.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the two bridges over Rock creek immediately between the city of Washington and Georgetown, shall be kept in repair and rebuilt, in like manner as at present, at the joint expense and cost of the said city of Georgetown; and the sums required for such repairs or rebuilding shall from time to time be ascertained by the said board of Commissioners or levy court for the county, and the amount required from each corporation shall be paid over, after sixty days notice to the treasurer of the county.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful at any time hereafter, for the corporation of the city of Washington, and the corporation of Georgetown, jointly or separately, and at their joint or separate expense, as the case may be, to erect a permanent bridge across Rock creek, and between the two places, at such sites as the corporation first choosing to build shall determine and fix upon; and if it should be necessary to obtain private property on which to fix either or both the abutments of the said permanent bridge or bridges, or for other purposes connected with the work, the said corporation so chusing to build, shall have power to agree with the owner or owners for the purchase of such property; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner shall be a female covert, under age, or non compos, or out of the county, the mayor of the said corporation shall thereupon summon a jury to be composed of twelve freeholders, inhabitants of the said county, not related to the said owner, nor in any manner interested, who shall meet on the ground to be valued at a day to be expressed by the mayor in the said summons, of which ten days notice shall be given by the mayor to the owner or owners of the said ground, or left at his, her or their place of abode, or given to his, her or their guardian, if an infant, or if out of the county, by publishing notice thereof for six weeks in some newspaper printed in the county; and when the jury shall have met pursuant to the aforesaid summons, each juror shall swear or affirm, that he will justly, faithfully and impartially value all the ground held as private property, and intended and required to be used or occupied by reason of the contemplated erection of the permanent bridge, and the amount of damages the proprietor or proprietors of said ground

will sustain (taking into view of the same time the benefits which the said proprietor or proprietors will derive from the said bridge) according to the best of his skill and judgment. And the inquisition and valuation thereupon taken, shall be signed by the mayor and seven or more of the jury, and shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties concerned; and the same shall be transmitted to the clerk of the county to be by him recorded: And the valuation expressed in the aforesaid inquisition shall be paid or tendered to the owner or owners of the ground so condemned, or his or their legal representatives, by the corporation intending to build such bridge, within thirty days after such valuation shall have been made, and before any work is commenced on the grounds so valued.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

July 1, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, ESQ.
Member of the House of Representatives.

NO. II.

SIR—Your first appearance upon the political stage of your country, was during that calamitous period, which has been justly denominated "the reign of terror;" and the first exertions of your abilities, were made against a party, whose licentious abuse of power, threatened destruction to our newly established liberties, and subversion to our free constitution. A young man, worn from the schools of philosophy, and inspired with an ennobling emulation of honest fame, you allied yourself to that intrepid band of patriots, who were fighting the battles of their country and of freedom, against the incendiary hirelings of Britain, and the corrupt parasites of an ambitious administration. The success which attended your exertions in this eventful struggle, speaks not less loudly in your praise, than the grateful and continued plaudits of your admiring country. With maternal fondness and exultation, she contemplated your talents warming and expanding in her cause; and in her glowing expectations of your future important services, she discovered her undivided reliance on your patriotism, which she believed,

—was an eternal plant, Whereof the root was fix'd in virtue's ground, The leaves and fruit matur'd with honor's sun.

When by the force of talents and of truth, the Republican party had vanquished their Federal foes, you shared with its leaders no inconsiderable portion of public favour and gratitude. It is a circumstance not the least honorable to you, that you stood high in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, who as a merited reward of his superior talents and virtues, was elevated to the first post of honour and importance in his country. To enjoy the friendship of this great man was no inconsiderable glory; his confidence was the most exalted eulogy.—For several years you zealously defended his administration and successfully asserted the cause of republicanism. The station you filled in the hearts of your countrymen, was not less honorable, than that which you held in their counsels was exalted. You were regarded as the organ of executive will in Congress, and if not actually the leader, you were universally acknowledged, to be an important and influential member of your party. This was an eminent, which few of your contemporaries have attained, and which few men are able to arrive at. I know none that is more exalted or honorable. "To what higher station, (I use the language of the eloquent Bolingbroke) to greater glory can any mortal aspire, than to be during the whole course of his life, the support of good, the controul of bad government, and the guardian of public liberty?"

Placed in this important station by the most auspicious circumstances, if you had possessed a portion of prudence, even less that that which is ordinarily bestowed on man, you might have passed thro' life with the undiminished confidence of your countrymen, and even when you were no more, fame would have mentioned you as a patriot who was once distinguished. Public opinion gives a sanctity to character, which often serves to shield it from reproach, even when justly merited. He who is once well established in the confidence of the people, if he is so disposed, may frequently presume upon their affection, and commit offences which would be death to those who are not fortified by their esteem. The minor indiscretions of men who have long served their country with fidelity, are often passed over without notice; and even their greater faults, loose much of their grossness and deformity in the reflected lustre of their more dazzling virtues. These are noble prerogatives, which you long shamefully abused, and of which you were at length deprived by your countrymen, when repeated evidences of your guilt, had dissipated the fond illusions of their too partial love.

The causes which produced your desertion from the Republican party, are by many imperfectly understood, altho' easy to be explained. By faithfully retracing the steps you have pursued, we shall be enabled to form a correct estimate of the motives which have influenced your conduct. I pretend not to be able to penetrate deeper into the dark recesses of a guilty heart than another man; but I feel no hesitation to pronounce, that you have been the victim of your pride and ambition. The history of your life attests this fact.

Spoiled by the too prodigal praises of your country, you grew vain of your importance and became inflated with vanity. Aspiring to exclusive applause, every honor conferred upon another, was a wound to your jealous pride; and every more influential member of your party, became an object of suspicious reserve. You soon began to look with a jaundiced eye upon that enlightened statesman, under whose fostering smile you had flourished, and to whom you were greatly indebted for your rank in the political world. In Mr. Jefferson, you hated virtues which you could not rival, and sickened at praise which was not your own. Whilst you gazed upon the well-earned laurels with which a grateful country had wreathed his brow, your heart reluctantly acknowledged that he was your superior. This sufficed to awaken your envy, and in a heart which is not fortified by strong innate principles of stern integrity, when once this passion has been aroused, every virtue withers before its pestiferous breath.

It is sufficiently known to the world, that you once so far forgot the true character of your abilities, as to advance your claims to a foreign embassy. The success which attended your application is well known. The severe mortification which you felt at the rejection of your pretensions, and the burning shame with which you were covered by the disclosure of the unusual and ungentlemanly means, which

you had used to obtain your object, precipitated you into a desperation of passion which knew no bounds. Yielding to the guidance of your evil genius, you instantly became an avowed and violent opponent of that party, which you had before so zealously supported, and had become the companions of your toils and the partners of your glory. This is the era of your apostacy,—the commencement of your ruin and disgrace. Henceforth we behold you only in one fixed point of view, as the enemy of the administration, and I believe recorded facts would justify me in adding,—as the enemy of your country. From this moment every thing which opposed, was sacrificed to your passions. Inspired with fury, you rushed upon those who refused to obey the dictates of your madness, and dealt on all sides the blows of your resentment. Age can paralyze the uplifted arm of the savage, sex and beauty can mollify the breast of the brute; but your passions would not permit you to discover any objects of reverential distinction amongst those who were opposed to you, and your resentments in pursuing their gratification, wounded with indiscriminate malignity all who presented themselves.

I will readily acknowledge, that I do not regard the simple fact of your having been opposed to Mr. Jefferson's administration, as such an evidence of your guilt, as would authorise me to pronounce you an enemy of your country. I thank my God, that I am not one of those jealous narrow minded politicians, who look upon every thing within the pale of their own party as perfect, and despise every thing without as rotten and corrupt. Though I have been bred in the republican camp, and have from my earliest infancy imbibed the principles of the republican party, still I have sufficient charity in my heart to believe, and sufficient candour to confess, that amongst those to whom I am opposed, there are many enlightened politicians and honest patriots. The conscientious representative, who, with pure motives, opposes measures, which I may deem essential to the welfare of my country, has a claim upon my forgiveness, but I can never forgive, and shall always regard with abhorrence, the man who in his public conduct, observes towards the government of his country's choice, a course of habitual and systematic hostility. Such a man may have private motives to actuate him, but he can never be influenced by real patriotism. Since the period of your desertion from the republican party, your hostility to the administration has been as invariable as that attraction which points the needle to the pole. Their soundest policy and wisest measures, have been perpetually encountered by your rude and indiscriminating abuse. Anxious only to find objects of censure, you have examined their conduct with insidious art and perverse industry, and in the blind warmth of your passion, you have discovered faults where they had no existence, and cast reproach where it had no application. The object you have invariably had in view, is the ruin of that party in whose promotion you acted so conspicuously a part. To effect this end, no sacrifice of reputation was deemed too great, no means which promised success, too low. Your duty to your country was entirely forgotten in your burning thirst for revenge, and it was obvious to every impartial observer, that you were ready to sacrifice the dearest interests of the nation, to the gratification of your private enemies. I will not call this conduct *treason*, but to me it presents an *enormity of guilt* from which I shrink in retractile abhorrence. If my plain blunt manner of expressing my sentiments should wound your feelings, I beg you to recollect that republican sincerity cannot stoop to the arts of a courtier; and if my language should appear too severe, I trust you will have sufficient candour to ascribe its asperity to the magnitude of the vices which I am compelled to describe, and not to the malignity of my heart.

DECIES.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 25.

ELECTION.

The Sheriffs met at Frankfort last week to make return of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The votes of two counties, Cumberland & Muhlenburg, had not come in when the following list was made out.

FOR GOVERNOR.
Shelby - - - - - 29,285
Slaughter - - - - - 11,936
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Hickman - - - - - 23,444
Ewing - - - - - 7,489
Crutcher - - - - - 3,611
Bradford - - - - - 3,180

We have since heard that the returns are now complete, and that Col. Shelby's majority amounts to 17,998.

A piece signed "Clio," appeared in a temporary print on Friday, containing a tissue of abuse against the citizens of Lexington, the republican party generally, some private individuals, and Mr. SMITH, the Editor of this paper.

The town is said to be in a ferment—that neither person nor property was safe—that if a man dared to speak his opinions freely, he was in danger of being knocked down—that threats were made to destroy a printing office in it—that our town had acquired the reputation abroad which it deserved, for "faction and lawless turbulence"—that we were ready to resort to "gags, stakes, swords, fire and faggot," to destroy the freedom of opinion—that those who meanly bowed before the altar of ill-gotten wealth, or sycophantically paced at the heels of great men and became their lick-spittles and toad-eaters, or eaves-dropped, or would descend to the office of pimp, were most esteemed here and considered as the best republicans." The town was said to be under mob law—the republican party to be like Robespierre and his associates, ripe for villainy and disorder—that property was falling in value—some citizens removing from town and none moving to it—Private citizens are assailed in the dark, and the Editor of this paper accused of being under the influence of a foreigner.

We shall notice in few words this very singular production:—

Neither "Clio" nor his faction, can state, when the peace of this town has been disturbed by the republican party—or when a man has been "knocked down," for expressing his opinion on subjects of politicks.

The charge of injuring property, or threatening a printing office, is equally untrue—invented for factious purposes, and could never be traced to any individual.

The charge that many people are leaving the town and none moving to it, and that property is falling in value—is as false. There is no dwelling house in town vacant—property has sold higher this summer than it ever did, and twice the number of good houses are now building, that ever were in any previous season.

The town we believe has as good a standing as it ever had, and if any give it a bad name, it must be such slanderers as "Clio." The republicans who are so handsomely spoken of, we will leave to defend themselves, with this remark, that personal rancour, disappointed ambition, or some such motives must have influenced Clio to pour forth this indiscriminate torrent of abuse upon such a number of persons.

The town surely cannot long retain the character of Mob Town, if "Clio's" inflammatory publication would not excite a mob.

Of all the charges,

for the redress of the numerous and continued wrongs received at her hands, and also to suggest our opinion of those measures best calculated to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, not only in restoring the evils of war on the enemy, but that great and permanent advantages to ourselves may follow.—The people of Fayette county do, therefore, resolve,

1. That we view the present war with Great Britain as a war for the protection of the lives and liberties of our citizens, so long and so repeatedly assailed and destroyed by British Tyranny under the name of impressment—as a war for the protection of our commerce, destroyed by her arbitrary edicts or orders in council—as a war for our national sovereignty and independence, which she insultingly aims to destroy by her demand that we shall procure her a free trade, with a power over whom we have no control, and with whom she is at open war herself—and as a war for the protection of our women and children from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless and blood thirsty savages, excited to murder them by her agents.

2. Resolved, That in such a war no sacrifice is too great, no privation too intolerable to ensure our success.

3. Resolved, That while we are not insensible to the wrongs of France, and have just claims against her which we hope will never be relinquished until fully satisfied, we view with abhorrence those among us who are so lost to the American character as to proclaim that this war has been brought upon us by undue influence or management of France with our government.

4. Resolved, That we view the proposition for a repeal of the non-importation law as tending to degrade our nation, by indicating a want of assistance from abroad, even from our enemy, to carry on the war against her—that as its existence has shewn the great distress which it has caused amongst the subjects of that power, even in time of peace, it would be a monstrous folly and inconsistency in any wise to remove it now we are at war, and thus instead of feeble, strengthen her resources.

5. Resolved, That as our country is possessed of abundant raw materials, and the means of producing them, that our future and permanent prosperity and independence, even after the close of the war, will be best secured by the encouragement of our own manufactures and that to this end, some permanent system should be adopted by law, which might draw forth the capital and enterprise of our citizens without the hazard of loss from permitting the importation of similar articles or materials from abroad.

6. Resolved, That a vigorous war against the savage allies of Great Britain is the best means of protecting our frontiers and accelerating and securing the acquisition of the Canadas, and that the volunteers of this state are competent to this object, if they have such a man as William H. Garrison for their commander.

7. Resolved, That whoever advocates a dismemberment of the union is a traitor—whatever, by his speeches, encourages our enemies with hopes of success, is deserving of punishment—and whoever will not contribute his exertions and property to the support of this contest, is not deserving of the protection of our government.

And whereas we are informed, that some further attempts will be made during the next session of Congress to incorporate a National Bank, and it is firmly believed by us that no power to establish such an institution, or any other description of corporation, is delegated by the federal constitution to that body, which have no other powers than what are derived from that instrument—therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion Congress have no power to charter such institutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the president of the U. S. to the president of the Senate and to the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we recommend to the good people of the U. S. to take the subjects herein noticed into their consideration and express their opinion thereon.

HENRY PAYNE, Chm.
LEWIS SANDERS, Clerk.

SUMMARY.

We have no intelligence of the operations of the Russian and French armies—but from the immense military preparations of Napoleon, we may expect to hear of some bloody and decisive actions. In Spain, gen. Ballessteros had been defeated on the plains of Bornos about the first of June by the French gen. Soult, nephew to the Marshal of the same name. He had imprudently attacked the French in their intrenchments, and was repulsed with the loss of 3000 men.—Another account makes the loss 1500. Marmont it is said had retired a short distance before lord Wellington. The siege of Cadiz still continued, and shells occasionally thrown into the City. This war does not seem to be carried on with much vigour by either party. Britain cannot do it for want of a disposable force, and Napoleon's attention appears to be almost entirely attracted to the more important affairs of Northern Europe. If Britain and her allies can ever succeed, this is the time, when such a vast French force has marched to a distant quarter.

In St. Domingo, president Petion had defeated his black majesty King Christophe—dispersed his army—seized upon his treasury and conquered nearly all the Island. Christophe had collected 7,000,000 of specie in Moro Non which was expected to fall in a few days—and had himself retreated with a few men to the mountains.

We have no official accounts from Commodore Rodgers. His instructions it is said give him great latitude—he may either remain on our coast, or sail abroad to annoy our enemy. If this be true, we should conjecture that he has determined on the latter course, and that his first letters will reach us from some French port, with advices that he has struck some decisive blow in the British

Channel. News of the war could not probably get there before his fleet, and he would have a good opportunity to capture some of her rich and unsuspecting merchantmen—perhaps double his own force by the capture of some of her frigates. The idea moreover comports with the bold and daring character of our commodore.

The Constitution has again sailed. Capt. Porter of the Essex frigate of 32 guns writes, "there are glorious prospects ahead,—that the British frigate Thetis loaded with Specie was within 30 miles of him, and he intended to seek and bring her to action."—The Essex is our smallest frigate, the Thetis carries 36 guns, of her rate is one of the heaviest in the British navy. Porter had previously sent a valuable English brig into Norfolk.

Our privateers are very successful in retaliating on our enemy, the injuries they had done us—we shall occasionally notice the most valuable captures.

A squadron of 10 sail of the line, and 10 frigates were preparing at Plymouth to sail for our coast.

Some deserters from the Royal George state that in the attack at Sackett's Harbor, the commander of that ship and 18 men were killed and 14 wounded—the injury done to the other vessels was not known. The same squadron are said to have made a second attack on the Harbor; but were again repulsed with the loss of 14 to 17 men, and their commander.

Our preparations for the campaign against Lower Canada seem not yet at maturity. But 1500 men had arrived at Albany the place of General Rendezvous. Soldiers however arrive daily, and we have heard of many on their march thither—1200 sailed from N. York for that place on the 6th inst. and 4 companies of the 6th regt. of Infantry were to follow on the same day. A respectable military force is collected on the lines of New York in Clinton and Franklin counties under the command of maj. general Moores.

TO THE BRAVE, INDEPENDENT AND PATRIOTIC FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

IT is considered indispensable and therefore it is proposed to raise a volunteer corps of mounted riflemen, not less than 200, to rendezvous at Georgetown, on Wednesday next, the 26th of this month, and start the next morning at six o'clock for Detroit, with a view to aid the army under Gen. Hull, until a junction is formed with him by the army under the command of Gen. John Payne.

1. The men to choose their own company of riflers, and when convened at Georgetown to choose one person to command on the expedition.

2. Each man to have a good horse, rifle, powder and balls, a butcher knife, tomahawk and blanket, at least 20 days provision, and a hunting shirt is proposed as the outward dress.

3. The men to pledge themselves to go and return together, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Detroit; to ask of Gen. Payne when overtaken with his army, as many men as compose this expedition, by which the force will be doubled, and two men to a horse can travel upwards of 30 miles a day. Also—solicit of Gen. Payne, to permit the troop of horse under Capt. William Garrard, to unite with us, which will compose a body of about 500 men, who will never leave or forsake each other in the hour of danger, and whose march to Detroit cannot be stayed by any thing like an equal force of Indians and British—and not to leave the battle ground until a junction of the armies under Gen's. Hull and Payne.—The expedition will not be less than 30 nor more than 40 days.

As the expedition to Canada can be performed on horseback in 10 or 12 days—you may ask fellow-citizens why this expedition? I answer the brave band of volunteers under Gen. Payne, cannot march to Canada in time to give effectual relief to the army under Gen. Hull, who have risked their lives for your rights, and who have immortalized their names by the invasion of Canada. Because the Indians have united with the British to stop all communication between our government and our army and to cut off all provision from our men. Because the situation of the army under Gen. Hull, must be perilous and dangerous, and wants only a small reinforcement until joined by the first army that have marched from Kentucky in the present conflict for our independence—shall it be said of the brave and patriotic citizens of Kentucky, whose names are immortal in the annals of warlike deeds, that the Indians were combining with the British to destroy our brethren on the frontier and we would give them no relief in time of need—that our army were in want of provisions, and that we would not feed them—that they were in danger and we would not assist them—that at this critical moment we were called upon by the voice of duty, of honor, of love of country, and we disobeyed the call.—It shall not be said—the undertaking is in our power—we have to will it, and it is accomplished.

The expedition will be attended with very little expence, and although we shall not be paid by the government, as no such force is authorised, no poor man shall suffer for his services so important at this crisis. If it should be so determined I will use my exertions at the next session of Congress to have the expenses of the expedition paid to each individual, and if any person should loose his horse in the line of duty, to have him paid for also. I have no doubt such provision would be made if by our exertions we should render the important services in contemplation.

Your friend and fellow-citizen.
R. M. JOHNSON.

August 21st, 1812.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF MILLINERY.

MRS. BROWN has just received an elegant and fashionable assortment of Hats and Bonnets, with a variety of other articles suitable for the present season, consisting of The English Gipsy Bonnet, The Village Hat, The Mystic Bonnet, Superior Village do. Fashionable Straw Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, &c. Which with her former importation, makes her assortment very complete.

34 centf Lexington, Aug. 7, 1812.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

A gentleman residing in this county has received a letter from a relation in England, which states, that the Prince Regent has become as crazy as his father.

The Nashville Clarion states that the Creek Indians have lately committed a number of murders on the frontiers of Tennessee; and that it is apprehended that nation and a number of vagabonds from other tribes would unite themselves to the interests of the prophet and his allies.

VINCENNES, August 18.

The editor has been politely furnished by Gen. Gibson, (acting governor) with the persial of a letter from the commanding officer of fort Harrison, dated the 9th inst. in which he says, that he has been informed by three different friendly Indians, that Tecumseh was preparing a considerable force to strike an important blow somewhere against the whites, and that the full of this moon was the time fixed for his commencing hostilities.—All the accounts received concur in stating his present force as much greater than at the battle of Tippecanoe, and that he expects a large reinforcement about the time of his contemplated attack. All agree in opinion that this place is their first object.

It has ever been our belief that in case of a war with England, an Indian war would follow of course, and every thing we have yet heard on the subject has tended to confirm us in that opinion. We are happy though to be able to say, that from the preparations already made, and those daily progressing, we shall at this place be able to give a good account of any party of Indians that may dare to invade us.—There is at this time embodied in this place and doing duty, six companies of militia Infantry, and a detachment of Capt. Parkes' troop of dragoons, besides two companies of rangers in this place and neighbourhood.—In addition to two companies from Clark and two from Harrison counties in this territory, and 800 men from Kentucky, are now on their march and shortly expected to arrive.

CHILlicothe, August 22.
Very late and very important from the army.

Mr. Lyons, the special messenger who was sent here on the 25th ult. for the purpose of conveying letters from the citizens of this town, to their friends in the army, returned on Wednesday last. He left Detroit on the 10th inst. and has brought a great quantity of letters, a number of which we have perused. From these letters, and from verbal information by Mr. Lyons, we are enabled to give the following detail of events:

It appears, beyond doubt, that in most of the skirmishes with the enemy, our army have been unsuccessful—that the balance of the war in Canada has been much against us; and, however gratifying to the feelings of an American, it is no less a fact, notwithstanding Gen. Hull's boasting in his proclamation to the Canadians, and the high expectations raised of Malden being taken before this time, that our army have broken up their head quarters at Sandwich and evacuated Canada. The whole army recrossed the river on the night of the 7th inst. and encamped at Detroit, leaving only Major Denby with about 200 men in a small fort on the opposite side. On the next day he also received orders from General Hull to burn his fort and recross the river, which was immediately executed.—The reasons for this precipitate movement we are not acquainted with; but we understand that great dissatisfaction prevails in the army from the manner in which affairs are conducted. When they arrived at Detroit government had nothing in readiness for an active campaign. It is a fact well known, that the energies of the nation have not been exerted commensurate with the expectations of the people of this country. That there is a radical fault some where is not denied; where the fault lies time will soon determine.

After the British took possession of Brownstown (an Indian town situate on the American side, nearly opposite Malden, and which completely cuts off the direct communication with our army) Gen. Hull sent a detachment of about 150 volunteer riflemen and about 40 mounted musketeers, under the command of Major Vanhorn, for the purpose of protecting the U. S. mail from Detroit to the Rapids, and there to reinforce Capt. Brush and escort the provisions to the army.—When the detachment arrived at Mugawga (an Indian village about 6 miles from Brownstown) they were fired on by a small party of Indians who killed two riflemen. The Indians immediately retreated, and were pursued by the detachment to Brownstown where they were furiously attacked by about 200 British and Indians, and completely routed.—The detachment lost about 19 killed and 9 wounded—among the killed were five officers, one of whom was Capt. McCulloch, a very brave and valiant officer; and among the wounded was Capt. Ulry from near this place. Capt. Ulry behaved very heroically that day. He was using his utmost exertions to bring his men to the charge, when he received a ball in his hip and fell. He was then taken prisoner by the Indians who delivered him to the British alive. The U. S. mail, with all its contents, together with about 800 dollars worth of property fell into the hands of the enemy.

After the defeat of the above detachment, Gen. Hull sent Col. Miller with his regiment of regulars, and a number of volunteers, consisting in the whole of about 650 men, to meet Capt. Brush at the river Raisin. When they arrived at Magawga, they were attacked by a party of Indians, who retreated immediately after the first fire. Col. Miller pursued the Indians about two miles towards Brownstown, when he was attacked by the main body of British and Indians, consisting of about 200 of the former and 400 of the latter. A very sharp engagement took place, which lasted about one hour, when the enemy were routed in all quarters, and compelled to retreat to Brownstown, from whence the British recrossed to Malden. Col. Miller lost 17 killed and 53 wounded. The loss of the British is not ascertained, as they employed carts in carrying the killed and wounded as fast as they fell. Two wounded British prisoners were taken

and between 20 & 30 Indians are supposed to have been killed. On the 9th, the day succeeding the battle, Col. M'Arthur reinforced Col. Miller with about 100 more volunteers, whom he took down the river, together with some provisions, in boats. He then loaded his boats with the wounded for the purpose of taking them back to Detroit. When arrived at the mouth of the river Ducoss, he was fired on by a British armed vessel and compelled to abandon his boats; but saved all his men except the two wounded prisoners, whom he left in the boats. Col. Miller continued on the field of battle until the evening of the 10th, when he received orders from Gen. Hull to march back to the river Ducoss, to secure some provisions which had just been sent there, after which he returned to Detroit.

A letter from Col. M'Arthur, dated the 3d inst. states, that provisions are not so scarce as was apprehended here.—Three months rations were, at that time, in store at the fort at Detroit.

A British vessel, with a flag of truce, arrived at Detroit, on the 3d inst. conveying the American prisoners taken at Michilimackinac.

The number of Canadians who have been taken protections under Gen. Hull, amounts to about 400, many of whom have passed to the British within three hours after taking their protections.

Capt. Brush and his party had arrived at the river Raisin, and have possession of a block house which they are fortifying. All the inhabitants of the settlement, on that river, capable of bearing arms, had joined capt. Brush at the block house—the whole consisted of near 300 men.—All communication between Capt. Brush and the army was entirely cut off, the Indians having way-laid every road, which rendered his situation very perilous.

Mr. Lyons had a very fatiguing and dangerous journey. He was in both the above mentioned engagements attempting to get home, but was obliged, each time, to return back to Detroit. He, however, at last, procured two Canadian traders who took him a circuitous route through the woods, by which means he avoided the enemy.

PATRIOTIC EXERTIONS.

In consequence of the perilous situation of Capt. Brush's party at the river Raisin, Col. Dunlap of this place is now raising a company of mounted riflemen, for the purpose of reinforcing him. All persons disposed to volunteer on this occasion, are requested to hold themselves in readiness by 12 o'clock this day. The Col. is determined to start this evening with his company.

TO all whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that on Monday the 21st day of September next, we shall attend at the house of Ebenezer Corn, in Clarke county, on the head of Somersett with the commissioners appointed by the worshipful county court of said county to perpetuate testimony to establish the corners of three surveys of 1000 acres each, lying in said county on the head waters of Stoner, Somersett and Lulibegrud—the first entered, surveyed and patented in the name of John Craig and Robert Johnson, assignees of John May, who was assignee of Ebenezer Corn; the second was also entered, surveyed and patented in the name of John Craig and Robert Johnson, assignees of John May, who was assignee of James Davis; the third was entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, assignee of John Mosby, and surveyed and patented in the name of Ephraim Drake—and proceed from thence to the beginning corner of the first mentioned survey to commence the above mentioned business, and continue from day to day until it is completed.

Joseph Clark,

James Walker.

35-3^t

August 24th, 1812.

From the N. York Gazette, August 4.

The avidity with which the British squadron pursue Commodore Rodgers, leaves our coast clear of the enemy.—This is fortunate for our homeward bound merchantmen.

Pulick Advertiser Office, 10 o'clock.

IMPORTANT.

" WISCASSET, Aug. 5.

" Mr. Jacob Barker,

" DEAR FRIEND—A London paper (the morning Chronicle) of the 2d July, by the ship Washington, 22 days from Ireland announces, that 'government have come to a determination to give protection (by licenses) to all American vessels bound to the United States, laden with British goods either on British or American accounts, against British capture.'

All American vessels were loading.

Your obt. humble servt.

SAMUEL CORREY.

DIED, on Thursday last, Dr. R. W. Downing, for a number of years past a respectable practitioner of medecine in this place.

LOST,

A blue silk Umbrella.

THE person who found it will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

35-tf

August 24th, 1812.

FOUND

ON the 14th inst. near Lexington, a double skirted SADDLE about half worn; the owner may have it again by applying to William Henry.

August 24th, 1812.

35-tf

WAS FOUND

BY one of my servants during the election, on the Curd's road, a Saddle & Blanket, which the owner can get on application at my house.

John H. Morton.

August 21st, 1812.

35-1t

POETRY.

FROM THE REPORTER.
Friend of my youth—my native clime,
Both much beloved, awhile adieu;
To arms! my country calls—tis time,
A long farewell to peace and you.
Perhaps we never meet again,
To join in social ties most dear;
If not, in mem'ry oh retain,
The self devoted VOLUNTEER!

Devoted, not to tyrant laws,
Nor to a despot's ruthless nod,
But Justice in my country's cause,
For this he split the freeman's blood!
Freedom! our ancestors bequest—
Freedom! 'twas bought with blood most
dear—
Oh let it flame then in my breast!
And victory bless the VOLUNTEER.

See you AMERICAN impress,
A tyrant's battles forced to fight;
With birthright liberty unbless,
Endures the lash of British spite.
Shall thus a brother unrevealed,
Be left to suffer in despair;
Rather let Peace for War be chang'd,
And honor guide the VOLUNTEER.

Hark! How the Indian's horrid yell,
Join'd with the white man's dying groan—
Better pourtray than pen can tell,
What British artifice has done.
Revenge and justice now demand,
That freeman's valor do appear;—
I go with brothers hand in hand;
And Heaven protect each VOLUNTEER!

And thou my A—, whose noble heart,
Will only brav'ry recompence;
Grieve not that we're doom'd to part,
My country's honor calls me hence.
My cause is just, then do not mourn,
But hold me in thy mom'ry dear;
And should I haply e'er return,
Oh bless with love your VOLUNTEER.

ODE

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
Written by a gentleman of Petersburg and sung at the Anniversary of Independence.

The deed is done, the die is cast,
And WAR comes driving in the blast;
Gloomy on death's dark wing he rides
And onward fierce his course he guides,—
Enshrouded in a cloud of night,
Loud shrieks of woe attend his flight,
Despair's wild yell is in the storm—
Appears the dark and gloomy form
Of horror—Desolation drear
Attends his footsteps in the rear;
Welcome! with all thy terrors come,
Awake the spirit-stirring drum!
Delight of freemen thou shall be
Contending for their liberty!
Lo! o'er the wild Atlantic waves,
The haughty foe thy courage braves—
From Britain's domineering shores
A savage horde of ruffians pours!
Arm—on—rush, rush from hill and vale
And hurl defiance on the gale,
And bid the deep mouth'd cannon roar;
We'll meet the boasters on the shore—
Press on, the bloody contest dare,
Nerve every sinew for the War;
Resolved, as fate, be every mind—
The watch word—friends we've left behind,
Each soldier raise his hand to God,
Who racks creation by his nod—
Swear by th' eternal need of praise
Our fathers won in other days!
Swear by the stern resolve inspired
By freedom! which their bosoms fired,
That man to man, we'll breast the foe,
And fall, or lay the tyrant low!
Then let the shout of freemen be—
A glorious Death, or VICTORY.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE.

Mr. Mowry,
As the object of the present war is to
cripple England by taking CANADA, a
geographical sketch of that country may
not be uninteresting to your readers.

The provinces of Canada extend from
the gulf of St. Lawrence and isle of Anticosti, in the east, to Lake Winnipeg, or
Winnipeg, in the west; a distance of at
least 33 degrees of longitude, which in
that latitude gives about 12 or 1300 geo-
graphical miles. The most southern
part of the Canadas borders on Lake Erie, north lat. 42, deg. 30 min. extending
northerly to lat. 49 deg. adjoining the fro-
zen lands granted to the Hudson Bay
Company—so that the two provinces are
from east to west 1300 miles, and from
north to south from 250 to 400 miles.
This vast extent of country is but thinly
inhabited. This country was discovered
and settled by the French in 1608: the
first settlement was made at Quebec, and
extended from that up the river St. Law-
rence. The French held possession until
1759, when Quebec was taken by the
British, at the memorable battle when
Gen. Wolfe fell. In 1763, Canada was
ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of
Paris, and has continued in her posses-
sion ever since. An attempt was made
late in 1775, by the American troops under
Gen. Montgomery, to take Quebec; much
bravery was shewn; but the General fell and most of the troops were kil-
led or taken prisoners.

The population of both the provinces do
not exceed 300,000 souls; two thirds of
which are French and their descendants.—
The town of Quebec is supposed to
contain at present upwards of 15,000
souls; the upper town is built on a rock
of lime stone; by nature strong, and well
improved by art: the lower town is built
on a high point that overlooks the har-
bour, where the largest ships ride in safe-
ty. Quebec has been called the Gibraltor of America.

Montreal is a handsome town on the
east side of a considerable island, formed
by the river St. Lawrence at its junction
with the Utawas, which is the boundary
between Lower and Upper Canada; it is
50 leagues above Quebec. There is a
small town between Montreal and Quebec
called Trois Rivieres (Three Rivers), famous
as the rendezvous of the savages. Kingston
is the largest town in Upper Canada; it is
at the head of the naviga-

tion of Lake Ontario. As you extend
westwardly in Upper Canada there are
several small villages; on the river De-
troit Malden and Sandwich are the largest.
Small garrisons of troops are kept
at several places, but not sufficient to re-
pel an invading force, such as the United
States would march against them.

The most northerly fortification that
the British hold is on the Island of St.
Joseph; in the straits between lake
Superior and lake Huron, in lat. 47.
This island was taken possession of in
1796, after the delivery of the northern
posts to the U. States under Mr. Jay's
treaty.

The fur trade is carried on to a great
extent by the British North West Com-
pany, who have, without a charter, mono-
polized the whole of the trade almost to
the Pacific ocean. Mr Mackenzie, (one
of the Company, who made a voyage to
the Pacific ocean, and has given an inter-
esting history of the fur trade) states, that
in the year 1798 the beaver skins export-
ed were 106,000, and other furs in pro-
portion. The whole of Upper Canada
must fall to the U. States without any
considerable loss of men, and this im-
mense fur trade must change its route at
least, if it does not change its proprietors.
It will be a question whether conquest will
deprive the North West Company of
their right of possession—at all events,
the change of the trade will be of impor-
tance to the Union.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To
save fruitless application none need be of-
fered unless well recommended.—Enquire of
the Printer.

11-tf

March 9, 1812.

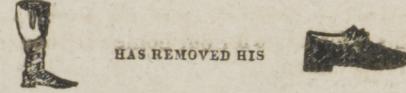
SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present
year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactury
TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's
on Water-street, where he still intends
carrying on that business in all its various
branches. He has now on hand a handsome as-
sortment of

Philadelphia Leather,
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.
WILLIAM BOWLIN:
26th January, 1812. 5-tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
A Splendid Assortment of
MERCANDIZE,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres,
with a handsome, new and conve-
nient one story BRICK House, with
smoke house, ice house and other
useful buildings; two goodsprings
and a pond of stock water; the whole under
fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road,
two and a half miles from the Lexington
court house. This land lies remarkably well,
and is divided into forty-two acres of wood
and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this
property from its vicinity to the town and other
advantages, would be found a suitable resi-
dence for a man of business. A fourth part of
the purchase money will be required in hand,
for the balance a liberal credit will be given.
Possession may be had if required in two
months. The title to this tract is indisputable.

To which will be added, if desired by the
purchaser, Twenty-five Acres of prime wood land,
adjoining the above, a handsome, leavel and re-
markably rich spot, bounded on one side by the
North fork of Elkhorn.—For further particu-
lars enquire of

EDWD: CHURCH, Jun.
Living on the premises, near Mr. Andrew
Price's brick house.

March 7, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown
to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a gen-
erous public, for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to merit a
share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Jessamine County.

TAKEN up by Henry Land, living on the
Kentucky river, near the mouth of Silver
creek, a dark brown mare, some saddle spots,
and some white on her hind foot, 8 or 9 years
old, and about 14 hands high, branded on the
near buttock T. appraised to \$20: also, a dark
bay filly, some white on her hind foot, two or
3 years old, about 13 hands high, appraised to
\$15.

John Metcalf, j. p. J. c.

June 3d, 1812. 33†

April 27, 1812.

TAKEN up by James Suvel, in Montgomery
county, on the head of Grassy lick creek, a
Roan mare, nine years old this spring, about 14 1/2
hands high, branded on the near shoulder with a
stirrup iron—has the marks of the collar and
gears, appraised to thirty dollars. Also a dark
bay horse about 13 1/2 hands high, six years old
this spring, his near fore foot and off hind foot
white, a few white hairs in his forehead, has
the marks of a collar & gears, appraised to \$25.

William Farrow, j. p.

June 27, 1812.

William Farrow, j. p.

William Farrow, j. p.